

THE BOSTON MORNING GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1835.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Mirror.

PENCILINGS BY THE WAY.

First Impressions of Foreign Scenes, Customs and Manners.
BY NATHANIEL P. WILLIS.

PARIS AND LONDON.

Reasons for liking Paris—joyousness of its citizens—Lafayette's funeral—royal respect and gratitude—England—Dover—English neatness and comfort, as displayed in the hotels, waiters, fires, bell-ropes, landscapes, window-curtains, teapots, stage-coaches, horses, and everything else—specimen of English reserve—the gentleman driver of fashion—a case for Mrs. Trollope.

It is pleasant to get back to Paris. One meets every body there one ever saw; and operas and coffee, Tagliani and Leontine Fay, the belles and the Boulevards, the shops, spectacles, life, lions, and lures to every species of pleasure, rather give you the impression that, outside the barriers of Paris, time is wasted in travel.

What pleasant idlers they look! The very shopkeepers seem standing behind their counters for amusement. The soubrette who sells you a cigar, or ties a cravat on your arm, (it was for poor old Lafayette,) is coiffed as for a ball; the *frotteur* who takes the dust from your boots, sings his love-song as he rushes away, the old man has his bouquet in his bosom, and the beggar looks up at the new statue of Napoleon in the Place Vendôme—everybody has some touch of fancy, some trace of a heart on the look-out, at least, for pleasure.

I was at Lafayette's funeral. They buried the old patriot like a criminal. Fixed bayonets before and behind his hearse, his own National Guard disarmed, and troops enough to beleaguer a city, were the honors paid by the "citizen king" to the man who had made him! This indignation, the scorn, the bitterness expressed on every side among the people, and the ill-smothered cries of disgust as the two empty royal carriages went by, in the funeral train, seemed to me strong enough to indicate a settled and universal hostility to the government.

I met Mr. Bowring on the Boulevard after the funeral was over. I had not seen him for two years, but he could talk of nothing but the great event of the day. "You have come in time," he said, "to see how they carried the old general to his grave! What would they say to this in America? Well—let them go on! We shall see what will come of it! They have buried Liberty and Lafayette together—our last hope in Europe is quite dead with him!"

After three delightful days in Paris we took the northern diligence; and, on the second evening, having passed hastily through Montreuil, Abbeville, Boulogne, and voted the road the dulllest course of hundred miles we had seen in our travels, we were set down at Calais. A stroll through some very indifferent streets, a farewell visit to the last French *café* we were likely to see for a long time, and some unsatisfactory inquiries about Beau Brummel, who is said to live here still, filled up till bed time our last day on the continent.

The celebrated Countess of Jersey was on board the steamer, and some forty or fifty plebeian stomachs shared with her fashionable ladyship and ourselves the horrors of a passage across the channel. It is rather the most disagreeable sea I ever traversed, though I have seen "the Euxine," "the roughest see the traveler e'er sees in," etc. according to Don Juan.

I was lying on my back in a berth when the steamer reached her moorings at Dover, and had neither eyes nor disposition to indulge in the proper sentiment on approaching the "white cliffs" of my fatherland. I crawled on deck, and was met by a wind as cold as December, and a crowd of rosy English faces on the pier, wrapped in cloaks and shawls, and indulging curiosity evidently at the expense of a shiver. It was the first of June!

My companion led the way to a hotel, and we were introduced by English waiters, (I had not seen such a thing in three years, and it was quite like being waited on by gentlemen) to two blazing fires in the "coffee-room" of the "Ship." Oh what a comfortable place it appeared! A rich Turkey carpet snugly fitted, nice-rubbed mahogany tables, the morning papers from London, bell-ropes that would ring the bell, doors that would shut, a landlady that spoke English, and was kind and civil; and, though there were eight or ten people in the room, no noise above the rustle of a newspaper, and positively, rich red damask curtains, neither second-hand nor shabby, to the windows! A greater contrast than this to the things that answer to them on the continent, could scarcely be imagined.

Malgré all my observations on the English, whom I have found everywhere the most open-hearted and social people in the world, they are said by themselves and others to be just the contrary; and, presuming they were different in England, I had made up my mind to seal my lips in all public places, and be conscious of nobody's existence but my own. There were several elderly persons dining at the different tables; and one party, of a father and son, waited on by their own servants in livery. Candles were brought in, the different cloths were removed, and as my companion had gone to bed, I took up a newspaper to keep me company over my wine. In the course of an hour, some remark had been addressed to me, provocative of conversation, by almost every individual in the room! The subjects of discussion soon became general, and I have seldom passed a more social and agreeable evening. And so much for the first specimen of English reserve!

The fires were burning brilliantly, and the coffee-room was in the nicest order when we descended to our breakfast at six the next morning. The tea-kettle sung on the hearth, the toast was hot, and done to a turn, and the waiter was neither sleepy nor uncivil—all again, very unlike a morning at a hotel in la belle France.

The coach rattled up to the door punctually at the hour; and, while they were putting on my way-worn baggage, I stood looking in admiration at the carriage and horses. They were four beautiful bays, in small, neat harness of glazed leather, brass-mounted, their countenances like a racer's, their small blood-looking heads curved up to stand exactly together, and their hoofs blacked and brushed with the polish of a gentleman's boots. The coach was gaudily painted, the only thing out of taste about it; but it was admirably built, the wheel-horses were quite under the coachman's box, and the whole affair, though it would carry twelve or fourteen people, covered less ground than a French one-horse cabriolet. It was altogether quite a study.

We mounted to the top of the coach; "all right," said the hostler, and away shot the four fine creatures, turning their small ears, and stepping together with the ease of a cat, at ten miles in the hour. The driver was dressed like a Broadway idler, and sat in his pace, and held his "ribands" and his tandem-whip with a confident air of superiority, as if he were quite convinced that he and his team were beyond criticism—and so they were. I could not but smile at contrasting his silence and the speed and ease with which we went along, with the clumsy, cumbersome diligence or veturino, and the crying, whipping, cursing and ill-appointed postillions of France and Italy. It seems odd, in a two

hours' passage, to pass over such strong lines of national difference—so near, and not even a shading of one into the other.

England is described always very justly, and always in the same words: "it is all one garden." There is not a cottage between Dover and London, (seventy miles,) where a poet might not be happy to live. I saw a hundred little spots I convetted with quite a heart-ache. There was no poverty on the road. Every body seemed employed, and every body well made and healthy. The relief from the deformity and disease of the way-side beggars of the continent was very striking.

We were at Canterbury before I had time to get accustomed to my seat. The horses had been changed twice; the coach, it seemed to me, hardly stopping while it was done; way-passengers were taken up and put down, with their baggage, without a word, and in half a minute; money was tossed to the keeper of the turnpikegate as we dashed through; the wheels went over the smooth road without noise, and with scarce a sense of motion—it was the perfection of travel.

The new driver from Canterbury rather astonished me. He drove into London every day, and was more of a "swell." He owned the first team himself, four blood horses of great beauty, and it was a sight to see him drive them! His language was free from all slang, and very gentlemanlike and well chosen, and he discussed everything. He found out that I was an American, and said we did not think enough of the memory of Washington. Leaving his bones in the miserable brick tomb, of which he had read descriptions, was not, in his opinion, worthy of a country like mine. He went on to criticize Julia Grisi, (the new singer just then setting London on fire;) hummed airs from "Il Pirata," to show her manner; sang an English song like Brahms; gave a decayed count, who sat on the box, some very sensible advice about the management of a wild son; drew a comparison between French and Italian women; (he had travelled;) told us who the old count was in very tolerable French, and preferred Edmund Keen and Fanny Kemble to all actors in the world. His taste and his philosophy, like his driving, were quite unexceptionable. He was, withal, very handsome, and had the easy and respectful manners of a well-bred person. It seemed very odd to give him a shilling at the end of the journey.

At Chatham we took up a very elegantly dressed young man, who had come down on a fishing excursion. He was in the army, and an Irishman. We had not been half an hour on the seat together, before he had discovered, by so many plain questions, that I was an American, a stranger in England, and an acquaintance of a whole regiment of his friends in Malta and Corfu. If this had been a Yankee, thought I, what a chapter it would have made for Basil Hall or Madame Trollope! With all his inquisitiveness I liked my companion, and he had accepted his offer to drive me down to Epsom the next day to the races. I know no American who would have beaten that on a stagecoach acquaintance.

NEW-ENGLAND MAGAZINE. No 45, for March, will be published this morning by E. B. BROADBENT, 127 Washington st. (up stairs).

Contents: Mogg Megone, a poem in 2 parts, by J. G. Whittey; Part 1.—Old news, No 2.—Song—Doings in the Metropolis—Patriotism; in reply to the Christian Examiner—Frustrating Love—Will Ward, by John Neal; No 2.—The end of Packing—The Rose in winter, by Miss H. F. Gould—Life of Crabbe—Mr Webster. Editor's correspondence. Critical Notices. Literary Announcements. Politics and Statistics. 128

SPEERM AND WHALE OIL AND BONE.—225 lbs Sperma 700 do Whale Oil, of superior quality—7000 lb Whale Bone—now landing and for sale by JOHN TYLER, No 9 Central wharf. 1m15—m2

WANTED.—An active Lad, in an Auction Store, of about 15 years of age—one who can come well recommended, who writes a good hand, is quick at figures, and expects at first but small compensation for constant employment may apply to J. M. ALLEN, corner of Milk and Congress st. m2

TWO SUITS OF UNIFORM.—Caps and Trimmings—suitable for infantry, artillery or riflemen, in good order, and will be sold at a bargain, if applied for immediately. Inquire at No 35 Exchange st. HARRISON HALL. 115

CIN. BRANDY AND WINE.—25 pipes Holland Gin, "Vespers" and "Imperial" brand—15 pipes and halves Cognac Brandy, "Pell-voson" brand—pipes, bottles, and 25 Slightly Madeira wine, for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & Co., 18 Long wharf. 1f

FOR SALE.—A three story brick Dwelling House in Spring street, nearly new and in good repair. 114—copied—copied JOSEPH JENKINS, Jun. 27 State street.

WORK SHOP.—To let, a work shop, suitable for a Painter, or any mechanical business, centrally situated corner of Milk and Atkinson st.—inquire of H. BRUNSWICK, Furniture Warehouse, corner of Milk and Devonshire st. 312

REMOVAL.—G. & H. STERNS have removed to No 10 Commercial wharf, where they offer for sale Cordage, Manila and White Rope—together with a full assortment of Ship Chandlery, on favorable terms. To Let—a Counting Room and two Lots—inquire as above. 724—T&F3w

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—FLETCHER & HAYWARD, No 2 India street, have just received a fresh supply of Dissecting, Pocket and Amputating Cases. Also, constantly on hand, a general assortment of Surgical Instruments, Tooth Forceps and Trusses. nov 5

BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.—J. G. WYMAN has received 4 pieces of the above valuable Cloths, of very fine quality, which he will make to order into gentlemen's Garments in the latest and best style. n 3

COGNAC BRANDY.—10 half pipes, "A. Seignette" brand, now landing from schr Cambridge, and entitled to drawback—for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & Co., 18 Long wharf. nov 11

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—T. O. BRISCALL is constantly making a splendid assortment of Satin Bricquets at his factory, Congress square and 3 State street. 45

CARRAGEEN, OR IRISH MOSS. 4 crates of this much esteemed article, with directions for use, just received direct from Ireland, and for sale in parcels to suit purchasers by HENSHAW & CO. 23 Granite stores, Commercial wharf. 6m n10

COLUMBIAN CORN SALVE.—A pleasant and effectual cure for Corns, prepared by D. DAVIS, Cambridge, Mass. The above article may be had in any quantity of TROT & CO. No 128 State st. and E. S. HOLLEN, corner of Beacon and Charles st. Boston. ep1w—2w6m d10

J. C. TEBBETTS. No 30 Kilby street, has on hand and is constantly receiving direct from the manufacturers, a supply of NAPT HATS, suitable for the Southern and country trade. 1m—120

FOR SALE.—Two large Travelling Stage Sleighs, and several one-horse Sleighs, in good order. For further information inquire at the office of the Salem and Boston Stage Company, City Tavern, Brattle st. 3f—113

TAMARINDS.—100 kegs fresh Tamarinds for sale by HENSHAW & CO. No 23 Granite stores, Commercial wharf. 6w—122

CASTLE SOAP, CANDLES, &c.—200 boxes and cases Castle—250 do Soda—150 do Olive—1000 do No. 1 and Shipping—500 do Round Candles—1000 lbs No. 1 Foot Oil. For sale by E. A. & W. WINCHESTER, No. 15 South Market street. 124

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Constantly for sale by JOHN MARSH, 84 Washington st. Account Books of all the usual patterns, made of the finest paper, and bound in the most approved style. Also, Astronomical Books for the country trade. Almanacs, Blank Books and Manuscripts for Schools, of every description, at the lowest prices. o 11

RED SEA MYRRH.—600 lbs Red Sea Myrrh, just received and for sale by HENSHAW & CO. 23 Granite stores, Commercial wharf. 6w—120

WILLIAM VANS'S FABRICATED CERTIFICATES. A card from David L. Child, Esq. in a late number of the Transcript, invites the public to suspend their opinion of the matter in dispute between Mr. Vans and the subscriber, until Mr. Child shall have prepared a statement on the subject.

Perhaps the public will find it difficult to conjecture what the matter in dispute now is. For myself, I am not aware that there is anything in dispute between us.

In my last I proved by legal testimony from the best witnesses of the town, a fact which I had before stated on the authority of a letter, viz. that William Vans had fabricated and published UNDER THE NAME OF Augustus Peabody, a paper which Mr. Peabody had NEVER SIGNED, falsely purporting to certify a fact which said Peabody had NEVER CERTIFIED, and which I now add, upon the assurance of a gentleman, he was requested and positively refused to certify a matter, the material fact of a judgment condemning Jones as well as Richard Codman to pay said Vans's demand.

The fact so proved, Mr. Vans, as I understand it also admits; for he has himself published, by way of answer to the charge, what he calls is the original document in the handwriting of these gentlemen; &c. and Mr. Peabody's certificate as he now publishes it, corresponds entirely with the certificate which Mr. Peabody says he gave, and differs from that which Mr. Vans formerly published as Mr. Peabody's certificate, by the omission of the very significant words, "condemning Jones and Richard Codman to pay him," which words constituted the whole material part of the fabrication.

This therefore can no longer be matter of dispute. For William Vans stands convicted upon his own showing. And yet he dares to publish the extraordinary hardhood to the public to judge in the face of his own admission, whether he has truly stated that Messrs. Blake, Davis and Peabody have all certified that he has a judgment against Jones and Richard Codman. Why?—because, as he says, all their certificates refer to a PEABODY. Such is the pitiful evasion to which he resorts, as if this supposed reference to a Peabody, even if it were true, justified the falsification of a certificate by material alteration of its terms. But this suggestion of reference to a Peabody is as false as the original fabrication.

Since my last communication I have been favored, in the presence of the Legislature's Committee, with a sight of this precious document, and am therefore enabled to state that this Preamble, as Mr. Vans terms it, instead of being in the handwriting of either of the gentleman named, is wholly in his own HAND-WRITING.

It is apparent upon the face of the document that this Preamble was a paper drawn up by himself, for these gentlemen and others to sign, and which they ALL refused to sign, as Mr. Peabody expressly states he did. It has not a single signature to it. No respectable man could be found to adopt it. Yet now Mr. Vans would the public believe that three eminent gentlemen of the law have signed it, and that they have certified to the authenticity only, and not at all to the contents or effect of the documents named in the Preamble. If they had intended to certify to the facts stated in the Preamble, (which ends in a witness, whereof we have signed this instrument, &c.) they would have signed it, and not by reference, as they do, as they were requested to do instead of which they choose to make their own certificates, which are in effect that the documents "alluded to" by Mr. Vans, (of the contents of which they say nothing) are "original documents;" and farther they say not.

In proof that Messrs. Davis and Blake themselves so understood it, I refer not only to the language they have used, (supposing Mr. Vans at last to have truly represented it), but also to original letters in my possession, from both of those gentlemen, in which they certify the giving of their certificates, which letters I now publish, as follows:

MR. DAVIS'S LETTER.
To Stephen Codman, Esq. Boston, Feb. 26, 1828.

My dear Sir,
All that I meant to say, and all that I did say, respecting Mr. Vans's documents, was, that I had seen them and believed them to be original—but as to their nature, import, or validity, I never intended to say anything, and I never intended to certify to the authenticity only, and not at all to the contents or effect of the documents named in the Preamble. If they had intended to certify to the facts stated in the Preamble, (which ends in a witness, whereof we have signed this instrument, &c.) they would have signed it, and not by reference, as they do, as they were requested to do instead of which they choose to make their own certificates, which are in effect that the documents "alluded to" by Mr. Vans, (of the contents of which they say nothing) are "original documents;" and farther they say not.

Yours, with respect and friendship,
(Signed) DAN'L DAVIS.

MR. BLAKE'S LETTER.
To Stephen Codman, Esq. Boston, Feb. 26, 1828.

Sir,
I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant.

In answer to your inquiry respecting the certificate which I gave Mr. Vans, I beg leave to say, that the papers which were shown to me by that gentleman, and to which my certificate was intended to be applied, purported to be the *exemplification of the Record of certain judicial proceedings in France, in which Mr. Jones and Richard Codman appeared, as I have thought, to have been the PARTIES LITIGANT.* I never examined but very hastily and cursorily the contents of the papers in question, inasmuch as I was only requested, and it was my intention only to express an opinion as to their GENUINENESS, and NOTHING MORE.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEO. BLAKE.

This Record which Mr. Blake speaks of, instead of being a judicial proceeding against Jones and Codman, is the record of certain judicial proceedings in which Mr. Vans and Mr. John Codman were each claiming RICHARD CODMAN'S PROPERTY AS CREDITORS OF RICHARD CODMAN! This is the document which Mr. Vans has falsely represented in numerous publications, for nearly five years past, to be a judgment against JOHN CODMAN and Richard Codman for a joint debt.

He has not only so stated in print, but he has repeatedly published not merely fraudulent alterations, but PURE FABRICATIONS and SHEER INVENTIONS, OF THE VERY WILDEST AND MOST ABSURD RECORD, as will be shown more at large on some future occasion. The last Convention of our Legislature who examined the evidence of Mr. Vans's claim, distinctly report on this subject "that the Petitioner has no judgment whatever against John and Richard Codman as he has set forth in his petition." His own counsel admits it. For Mr. Child has reviewed that Report, in a pamphlet of 400 pages; the substance of which is condensed in the pending Petition of Wm. Vans, recently published in the newspaper and under a certain Order of Notice. He there specifies no less than thirty three supposed errors of omission or commission in the Report, for nearly five years past, in a pamphlet of 400 pages; the substance of which is condensed in the pending Petition of Wm. 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TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1835.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC members of the Legislature will be held TOMORROW EVENING, March 4th, at 8 o'clock, N. E. corner the Library.

State Politics.—The old federal party is now fairly in the field, and the distinguished representative of "my own Middlesex" has been selected to head its ticket, at the coming election. We are certainly happy that it has made its nomination at this early day, and still more happy that the mantle of Mr. Davis's greatness has fallen where it has. We agree with the leading paper of the opposition, that Mr. Everett is indeed a genuine virtue, in the modern acceptance of the term—that is, he is the friend of the aristocracy, the advocate of the Bank, and of that system of monopoly which is grinding to the dust the workingmen of this Commonwealth; or, to sum up all, he is the willing instrument of those who govern the State by the influence of their money, and whose measures are dictated by a per centum policy instead of a desire to advance the interests and well-being of the people at large.

If we are to judge of Mr. Everett's popularity with his own party, by the number of votes he received in the convention by which he was nominated, he will scarcely command a moiety of its strength. Out of about 500 whig members of the legislature, one hundred and fifty-seven only voted for his nomination—and the drilling that was necessary to secure even that limited number, does not exhibit a very flattering picture of the unanimity and enthusiasm of the party now in power—and if the voters rally only in the same proportion, Mr. Everett will soon find himself in the "lean and slipper'd pantaloon" of his political existence.

We are indebted for this early nomination to the funds which now exist in the federal ranks. The friends of several prominent individuals whom we could name, have been active in urging the claims of their respective favorites (and the wire-pullers of the party hastened to erect an altar, upon which the dissatisfied are expected to sacrifice their preferences; and it will be seen that all who are independent enough not to bow the knee to Baal, will be read out of the party, without ceremony.

The steady and encouraging increase of the democratic party, and the internal divisions in the ranks of its enemies, induce us to look forward to the coming election with strong hopes that it will result in the triumph of correct principles—and that the year 1835 will find Massachusetts politically regenerated, and her government in the hands of those who will administer it in a manner calculated to promote "the greatest good of the greatest number."

Illinois.—The Canal Bill, intended to connect the head waters of Illinois with Lake Michigan, has passed the Legislature, and also the State Bank Bill. The capital of this Bank is \$1,500,000 dollars, with privilege to increase it a million more. It also has power, by its charter, to borrow one million to loan on real estate, at one half its cash value, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The mother bank is to be located at Springfield, with five branches in different parts of the state.

Small Notes.—The Kentucky House of Representatives have postponed the consideration of the bill prohibiting the County Treasurers from receiving the notes of such banks as refused to surrender so much of their charters as authorize them to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, until the first Monday in December next. This bill had previously passed the Senate.

M. Serurier, the French Minister, was to leave Washington on the 26th ult., to embark on board the Havre packet Albany, at New York, on the 8th inst.—the French brig of war not affording sufficient accommodations for his family. Mr. Pageant, first Secretary of Legation, remains as Charge d'Affaires.

The Frigate Constitution, under the command of Com. ELLIOTT, went to sea at 12 o'clock yesterday, with a fair wind, bound for New York. She was towed down the harbor by the steamboat Bangor. At 2, P. M. she discharged her pilot, after having fired a salute in passing down the harbor.

Egypt.—A letter from an officer on board of the Delaware, says—

"Mehemet Ali has made Egypt almost independent of Europe—he has built a navy, organized an army, established schools, arsenals and factories—set numerous steam engines in operation, and improved the country wonderfully—but he has ground the population to the dust. It is to be hoped that his successor will be enabled to do something for the people, and thus ameliorate their abject condition."

Mrs. Sharp is playing at Mobile, where she has been very successful. Both Andrews and Polley had thumping houses, last night—the one at the Tremont, and the other at the Warren.

Some fellows broke into the New York Opera House the other night, for the purpose of robbing it—but, alas! the thieves were too poor to have money laying idle, and so the rogues found none.

Floridians are complaining of the cold even in their mild climate—Mercury came near rubbing against zero, at Jacksonville, Florida, on the 8th ult., they say with a shudder.

The Mobile papers complain of the tricks of Hawkers and Peddlers. They say they don't like these Eastern notions.

The Chinese Lady has fainted to Washington, where the members of Congress are paying her great attention.

The Thermometer was ten degrees below zero at Dedham yesterday morning.

Disgraceful—Tarring and Feathering a Female.—A correspondent at Jamestown writes us as follows—

"A most disgraceful circumstance recently occurred at Orville, Onondaga county. About twenty persons assembled at the house of Mrs. Tyler, (whose husband is in the state prison) between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, broke open the door, entered her bed room, gagged and took her off about a mile and a half to a barn. She was found in the state in the barn, on the following morning, and assisted to return to her dwelling. It is said the cause of such disgraceful proceedings was the fact that Mrs. Tyler's name was considered doubtful in the neighborhood. Most of the offenders are bound over in \$1500 each to appear and answer."

POLICE COURT.

Dark-complexioned Swearing.—George Clark, a very stylish "gentleman of color," of aldermanic proportions, was put to the bar, to answer for assaulting one Rebecca Williams, a near neighbor of his, and also of a "visible shade" of him. Judging from the demeanor of all the parties—witnesses and principals—they "feel their oats," and possess feelings of acute sensibility, and therefore no undue liberties will be taken, either with their language or characters, in the following faithful report of the trial:—

1st Witness.—[Charlotte Williams.]—Mr. Clark and we live in the same yard in Belknap street—and he brushed some snow up against our house, and mother brushed it off—Clark then took the broom out of her hand, and struck her on the head with it, and then punched her in the side, and when she ran to get away from him, he chased her, and threatened to kill her—mother did not do, nor say anything to him.

2d Witness.—[A man, haply black.]—I heard some sarsse, and it sounded like a woman's voice; but fusting I see'd, she up broom, and let Clark hit two, tree crack right on top of him head—don she rin arter a hammer, and seemed to have a notion of gee'ning it to him.

3d Witness.—[A black, but meant to look tidy, as he seemed to have borrowed the fib sheets of a seventy-four for a shirt collar;—to use a bold figure, his black head, surrounded with such an extensive dickey, put one in mind of old Erebus, rising up in the midst of the Western ocean, with two ridges of foam-crested billows, for a ruffe!—heard a noise, and so I peeked under de gate, and see Mr. Clark and the lady clinked behind de door—and he ge'en her tree or four licks, but I did not wait to see how dey beguined the muss.

4th witness.—I saw Mrs. Williams come out and brush off some snow, and say—"Heze's poor black Isaac and Becky, because they are two hitches below their neighbors, they must have the snow brushed against their door; but I aint going to be a slave to niggers, if they be rich—[here he respectfully promised, that Mrs. Becky is an amalgam of about 50 per cent. carbonated clay, the other 50 being of white clay, while Clark is at least 95 per cent. carbon.] She then went to work brushing off the snow, and also threw a lot in his face, pouting him on the head with the broom, and when gottaway from her, she threatened to kill him with a knife—her daughter Charlotte was not present—I think it all sprang from her meddling and interrupting disposition.

5th Witness.—The scurrilousness lasted till her husband came out and cussed her into her own house, and told her not to make a bigger fool on herself den she was already. Her darter Charlotte want present no more than nothing, not a bit. I see'd the hammer and pounding what Mrs. Williams give Clark.

Mrs. Williams.—You have all been bribed to swear away my life, and falsify our oaths.

Mag.—Setting aside the insinuation of bribery, the only result I can come to from the entire evidence, is, that it makes a clear case of guilt on the part of the plaintiff. Let Mr. Clark be discharged.

Clark no sooner regained his liberty from legal, but unlawful duress, than he "forthwith" entered a complaint against Mrs. Williams, the prosecutrix, for the assault upon him, as appeared manifest, from her own witnesses, and she was in consequence fined \$1.00 and costs; and also suffered a lecture for thus causing the arrest of an innocent man. The daughter likewise received a sharp reprimand for her agency in the transaction, and was informed that she would not be allowed fees for her unequivocal swearing. Upon this mortifying termination of the "glorious uncertainty of the law," the countenances of both "fell several shades below brown." They tried to borrow money to pay the fine, but "lenders were scarce." They then proposed a "reduction in rates," but the Court was "firm."

An Affair of Honor.—From a Mississippi paper we extract the following:—

An apology is due our patrons in town for the non-delivery of our paper on the last publication day. Our carrier, Alfred, a colored man, had an unfortunate misunderstanding with another servant which terminated in an "affair of honor," between the parties. They met with pistols, at five paces, loaded with three balls, and both fired nearly at the same instant. Alfred received a severe wound in the right arm, after which, both parties expressing their entire satisfaction, the affair terminated.

We are happy to say, that Alfred though severely wounded, is recovering, and considered out of danger. Simon, his opponent, escaped unhurt, and has since absconded in order to evade the law. This we hope will be received as an apology, also, for our carrier's not publishing his New Year's Address, in accordance with a long established custom. We were always opposed to duelling, and are now more than ever confirmed in our anti-duelling principles.

The Packet Ship Sovereign still holds together, and it is supposed that her entire cargo will be saved, though a portion much damaged of course. The loss, however, will be much lighter than was at first apprehended. A box of gold, which was missing, and supposed to have been stolen, has been found. It is also now stated that the conduct of the inhabitants of the neighborhood has been by no means so reprehensible as was originally stated.—N. Y. Post.

We learn from Washington, that Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, was twice within the last four days on the point of bringing in the report of that Committee on the subject of the President's recommendations with regard to France, and was each time led to postpone the report by the receipt of news from France, varying the complexion of affairs.—Ibid.

Mormonism Triumphant.—We learn by a morning contemporary, that a Mormon parson recently held forth in Franklin county, Md., upon the "golden bible," which has been vouchsafed to the followers of that faith. He was replied to by a Universalist clergyman, and after sundry disputations, the question was taken upon subject of the respective beliefs. The Mormons carried the question by a large majority.—Ibid.

Commodore Hull has been presented with a beautiful vase from a block taken from the timbers of the U. S. Frigate Constitution. It was carved by Mr. Ives, an ingenious artist of Boston. On one side of the vase is represented the chase of the Constitution by the British squadron; on the other, her rencontre with the Guerriere. On the circle of the vase are heads of six principal Naval Officers.—Nat. Intell.

Missouri.—An act has lately passed the Legislature of this State, providing that the election of members of Congress shall be by general ticket, and does not require a residence in any particular quarter of the State, as was contemplated in the bill first introduced into the Senate.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Remarks of Mr. L. Josselyn, in the Common Council, Feb. 26th, on the expediency of abolishing the salary, and of changing the duties and requirements of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department:—

Mr. President.—At the last meeting of the Council, I moved the further consideration of this subject to this evening—not, sir, that I thought or intended at that time of occupying a moment's time of the Council this evening, in discussing the question—but, sir, upon the ground that the subject was an important one, and that it required the deliberate action of this Board.

At the last meeting of the Council, those in favor of passing these resolutions were called upon to give their reasons for wishing the proposed change recommended in the resolutions. Being in favor of passing these resolutions, I shall in a few remarks give the reasons which have led me to this conclusion. I agree with the committee, sir, who have had this subject under consideration, and who have reported these resolutions, that under the present circumstances, the discussion and examination of this subject is somewhat unpleasant and peculiar. Nevertheless, if the interests of the Fire Department can be promoted by an alteration in the requirements and duties of the Chief Engineer, it is the duty of this Council to throw aside the incidental circumstances of the case, and all minor considerations, and meet this question upon its real merits. And, sir, it is due to the committee, who have examined into this subject, to the Assistant Engineer, who have appeared before that committee, and every member of the Fire Department, that this proposed alteration should receive the deliberate and impartial consideration of this Board.

I will, sir, enumerate some of the objections to the present system, and some of the advantages to be derived from the alteration recommended.

Among the objections to the present system, are the dependent relations of the Chief Engineer, the extraordinary powers vested in him—the distribution of favors, and an improper influence in the appointment of, Assistant Engineers—the difficulties which must necessarily result from having a man command at fires who gives or refuses favors—the opportunity for, and the danger of, partial, vindictive, and interested feelings in the distribution of favors—the selection of an individual for this office is necessarily confined to a few who cannot find other business more profitable, and who would accept the office for the salary.

And, sir, it excludes a large class of influential and substantial citizens, who would accept the office from higher motives than that of gain, by requiring this officer to be clerk and superintendent, as well as Chief Engineer, which service they could not attend to without giving up their business, and which they would not relinquish for the salary now paid the Chief Engineer—and, sir, the impropriety, injustice, and inconsistency of paying an officer the sum of \$1000 a year, for overseeing and commanding one thousand volunteers, who receive no pay.

Among the advantages to be derived from this alteration, are the opportunities which will be offered of selecting from the citizens at large, a man to command at fires, and to preside at the meetings of the Board of Engineers, who will act from the same motives, and who will be identified with his associates. And, sir, in having the whole Board of Engineers to consult their feelings and interests, to decide questions relating to the Department, and who must of necessity know their feelings and interests, and the interest of the city better than any one man, who may be influenced by dependence, partiality, prejudice, or caprice. And, sir, this alteration will, in my opinion, promote the union, harmony, efficiency and interest of the Department.

Mr. President, it appears to me that justice requires this alteration—yes, sir, justice to the whole Department requires that the Chief Engineer should hold his office upon the same principles, upon the same ground of every officer and every member of the Department.—This is not the case under the present administration.—The Assistant Engineers receive no pay for their very arduous and important services, nor does a single member of the whole Department. But, sir, it may be said that the salary now paid the Chief Engineer is not for services rendered at fires, but for taking charge of the apparatus. Sir, if this be the fact, this is an additional reason why that part of his services should be discontinued. He does in reality hold two offices, for one which he receives pay, the other nothing; and, sir, this is not as it should be—this is not right.

Mr. President, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department should bring into the service of the Department a large amount of moral and physical power. And, sir, this power should be brought into the service freely, willingly, independently, with no expectation of favor, or hope of reward, except the thanks of a grateful and enlightened community. This, sir, is the great principle which draws and binds together the whole Department. And, sir, I believe, by the almost unanimous voice of the Department, I firmly believe that the future prosperity and usefulness of the Department, depends upon the carrying out of this principle, and which will be effected in the passage of these resolutions.

The efficiency of the Department, Mr. President, will be promoted by making this change in as much as persons may be found from time to time to take upon them the responsible and laborious duties of the office of Chief Engineer, from higher motives than that of gain, and who would bring into the service their best powers, and who would have the sympathies and consequently command the energies of the whole Department.

And, sir, the interest of the Department and of the city would be promoted, in the selection of a person to take charge of the Fire Apparatus, who should possess that kind of mechanical knowledge and experience which is requisite in keeping the whole apparatus in the best order possible for immediate action. And, sir, not only in this respect would the interests of the city be promoted, but a person every way qualified, I believe, might be found for a less sum of money than what it costs the city for this purpose at the present time.

Sir, I alluded to the power of the Chief Engineer, I do think that the power vested in the Chief Engineer is arbitrary, and, sir, (as it was remarked by the gentleman from No. 12, Anti-republican) his duties are no more arduous at fires than are the Assistant Engineers. But notwithstanding the duties of the Assistants have no voice, no influence whatever in the management of the Fire Apparatus, as it regards repairs, additions or alterations. They are, sir, to use their own words "mere cyphers."—Can union and harmony long be sustained under this state of things?

But, Sir, we are told that the Department has gone on prosperously ever since its present organization, and that we should not meddle with it now. Are we to wait, Mr. President, until some palpable and monstrous abuse of power stares us in the face, or until the union, harmony and efficiency of the Department is broken up and destroyed, before any action is taken upon this subject? Would you call that man wise or safe, who, when he felt the first symptoms of an approaching disease, should disregard them and wait until his whole system was prostrated, and writhing under its deadly effects, and perhaps past all effort for recovery, before he should call a physician? Certainly not! And would you call that man wise and prudent, who should wait until the devouring elements should wrap his house in flames, before he should think of a policy of insurance? Certainly not. And shall we wait without action upon this subject, and hear the whole Board of Engineers, and the almost unanimous voice of the Department, to whom we are so much indebted for the protection of our property and the security and safety of our lives, calling upon us for this change.

Sir, under the present organization of the Fire Department not an individual (except the Chief Engineer) receives one cent for his services. And, sir, it was well

and justly remarked at the last meeting that we could not pay them; that money would not and could not bring out their services.

Mr. President, if we cannot pay them in a pecuniary point of view, we can do something. We can, by passing these resolutions, place them all on an equal footing. We can tell them, that he who is to lead you on through difficulties and dangers, in your philanthropic and dangerous labors, shall be one of you, and with you in sentiment and feelings—actuated by no selfish considerations, no hope of gain, or expectation of reward, that each and every one of you is not entitled to, and will receive, in the prompt, faithful, and honorable discharge of your duties.

It has been said that we want an efficient head—pass these resolutions, and we shall find no difficulty whatever in obtaining one. It has also been said that we shall find it difficult to obtain a Chief Engineer for any length of time. Sir, I do not believe that the Department would suffer on this account.

Why, sir, this appeared to me (although I know it could not have been intended as such) as an imputation upon the whole Department. Sir, there will be no difficulty in procuring from the host of individuals who have, from day to day, and year to year, toiled freely, willingly in the Department, individuals, from time to time, to fill this office—and who would fill it with honor to themselves and to the Department.

Mr. President, I hope these resolutions will pass, and the change contemplated in them be carried into execution.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The Legislature of last year passed a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt from and after the 4th of July last. E. Robinson, Esq., a liberal and intelligent member from Marblehead, had the honor of framing and reporting that bill, and of taking the lead in procuring its passage through the House. The law was hailed with approbation and joy by a large portion of the citizens of the Commonwealth, as erasing from our statute book that relic of barbarism—the authority to immure within the walls of a prison the honest and industrious laboring man, for the enormous crime of an unavoidable inability to pay a debt! We had hoped that it would be permitted to operate at least till its tendency and effect could be satisfactorily tested; but it seems that a bill has already passed its third reading in the present Legislature, which, if it becomes a law, will arrest the benign operation of the odious practice of imprisonment for debt. And who is it that is laboring to bring back this evil upon the community? Who are they that are using their efforts to re-enact a law that will enable the relentless creditor to tear the honest mechanic from his dependent wife and little ones, and consign him to confinement within the cold walls of a prison? It is said to be the members of the legal profession—the lawyers. They, it is said, are striving to push this offensive law through the Legislature. True, we know of no class that would feel so unfavorable an effect from the abolition of imprisonment for debt as they. It must operate in some measure to circumscribe their business. But we had entertained too high an opinion of their humanity and justice to suppose that they would strive for a lucrative business if it must be obtained at the expense of mercy and justice, and the comforts of life to dependent families. We cannot now believe that this is the case. Be that as it may, our prayer is that the day may be far distant when imprisonment for debt shall be revived in Massachusetts.—Essex Banner.

An Old Musket.—A musket has been recently found at Gun Swamp, near Camden, S. C., which was identified as being once the property of a French negro, named Levi, who accompanied Gen. Lafayette to this country on his first arrival here, and who continued in the service to the end of the war. The musket was hidden by him after the defeat of General Gates, being too cumbersome to carry. The barrel was eaten through the centre by rust, and notwithstanding its long burial in a damp soil, yet the powder within it was loaded, exploded by application of fire.

A third petition for the pardon of Marvin Marcy, from the city, headed by Deacon Ward Jackson, containing 3155 names, was this morning presented to the Governor and Council. The aggregate number of petitioners from this city, is eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-four. Also, a petition containing several hundred names from Charlestown.—Briggs.

We learn from the Windham (Conn.) County Advertiser, that on Monday morning, the 17th inst., the family of James Avery of Windham, were aroused from their slumbers, by the crackling of fire, and had barely time to escape ere the whole house was in flames. The out-buildings, also, were destroyed. Total loss, \$1500, and no insurance. The fire originated in a wooden vessel, placed in a back room, in which ashes had been put the day previous.

Keen Retort.—Jeffrey, the celebrated editor of the Edinburgh Review, married an old maid of New York—after his return, he said among other things, that the American women were like pigs—pretty only when young. Dennie of the Portfolio retorted—that such being Jeffrey's opinion, it was strange indeed that having gone into the pen for a wife, he should have selected an old sow.

Hydrophobia.—Mrs. Mary Pearce, aged 36, daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Dickinson, of New Hartford, Oneida county, died of hydrophobia on Tuesday week.—She was bitten on the 15th December last, by a small dog belonging to her father, which was not considered rabid.

The three children born at one time, and of one mother, in the Lower Bristol road, a short time since, were on Sunday baptised at Widcombe church, their parents giving them the names of Faith, Hope, and Charity.—Bath Chronicle.

The world is becoming so refined and polished, that one can scarce stay in it without shipping. We overheard a gentleman of color a few days ago, inform another sable exquisite, that he had unfortunately ruptured his "expressibles, but that fortin smilings, they would be mended straight off.

Theatrical taste in Philadelphia is improving. Booth played Hamlet on Tuesday, and the tragedy was followed by an "Egg Dance," executed by an artist who rejoices in the lofty appellation of De Vallance.

Narrow Escape.—A laborer, at work in a store in Pearl street yesterday afternoon, fell through the hatchway from the third story to the lower floor, together with a case which he was in the act of slinging. He escaped with a few bruises.—N. York paper.

Mr. Grymes, who attempted to kill the Speaker of the Louisiana Assembly, by wounding him with a pistol ball, was, by order of the House, reprimanded by said Speaker, and discharged. Quite cool and easy.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, received per brig Cayuga, dated 30th Dec.—"Every box and cask of fruit has been bought up on speculation, so that none is to be had at any price."

A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was suffering, and how his assistance, dryly asked him, "Friend, have thou felt in thy pocket for him?"

Amystery.—"I am going to raise a pig sty," said Brown, and he straightway built one up. "I am going to raise a pig sty," said Jenkins, and he straightway knocked one down.

A man observing another reeling about the streets, asked a by-stander if he thought that was an actor? "No," replied the other, "I think he is a jug-gler."

At the conflagration of St. Philip's church, Charleston, an organ was destroyed which cost \$4,500.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Monday, March 2.—The House, in pursuance of a previous resolve, was engaged during the morning in the consideration of bills of a private nature.

Bill concerning limited partnerships, re-reported, with amendments.

Sundry bills from the Senate, referred.

A committee on the part of the House, was appointed to report the pay of the clerks of the Legislature.

Sundry remonstrances and petitions presented, and severally referred.

Bill reported on the subject of matrimonial divorce—read, and ordered to be printed.

Resolves on petition of James Scott; for the relief of John H. Wheeler; also Charles Leighton; on petitions of W. Porter, J. Rowley, A. N. Saunders, J. Winslow, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money—severally passed in concurrence.

Resolves reported on petitions of J. Dutton, H. Chapman, H. Alden, A. Barnard, and M. Barburic—passed to a 2d reading.

Sundry bills severally passed to a 3d reading; also to be engrossed.

Bills to incorporate the Holmes Hole Union Wharf Company—to change the name of the Baptist Missionary Society—to establish the Canton Institution for Savings—also the Concord do—to incorporate Grace Church in Boston—the African Humane Society—fixing the pay of Jurors—to incorporate the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Nantucket, with several others, passed to be enacted, in concurrence.

Mr. Speaker Rockwell was in the House a few minutes this morning, but is as yet unable to resume the burden of his official duties.

In the Senate, a bill was reported transferring to the Selectmen of Nantucket the powers and duties of county commissioners. Also a resolve on the subject of the State Prison. Also a bill to incorporate the proprietors of Mount Auburn Cemetery—severally made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Bill reported on the subject of revising the Militia Laws. Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mrs. Henans.—We regret to learn that this excellent lady and admirable poet is alarmingly ill in Dublin. She has resided in that city several years, chiefly to obtain for her sons the advantages of a college education at a rate more within her limited means than what could be procured either at Oxford or Cambridge.—The Watchman.

A Parliamentary Joke.—Some time ago, in the Chamber of Deputies, the celebrated Charles Dupin was delivering a magnificent eulogy of the Baron Louis. "Examine his past life," said the orator, "Behold his venerable white locks." At this a voice from the extreme gauche exclaimed—"How the duce are we to behold them when his excellency wears a wig?"

It is reported that Madame Malibran has been wounded in the throat by the stiletto of an assassin, which will forever deprive her of her divine voice.

WINSLOW BLUES—ATTENTION!—Those who are reminded of your annual meeting at Concert Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 3, at 7 o'clock. The attendance of every member, active and fine is requested.

WM. H. BERIDGE, Clerk pro tem.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB, No. 1.—The meeting of the Club proposed to be held this evening, is postponed till further notice, to enable their committee to prepare and present their reports. By order of the Standing Committee, ISAAC T. DULLEE, R. S.

THE COLUMBIAN CHARITABLE SOCIETY of Shipbuilders and Caulkers of Boston and Charlestown, are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the Hancock Hotel, 17 THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the choice of Officers, and to transact such other business as may come before them. Per order, A. S. CHANDLER, Secy.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—The remaining five lectures of the course will be given by the Rev. John P. Kenney. In the course of these lectures, the subjects of Education and Legislation will be elucidated according to phrenological principles. There will be a lecture every FRIDAY EVENING, at the Masonic Temple at 7 o'clock. The price of tickets for the course has been reduced to one dollar—single, 50 cents.

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY, QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE. d 16

PENSION BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832 may be had at this office, sept 25

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, by Rev Mr. Pierpont, Wm J. Green to Rebecca Frothingham. In Andover, Enoch Stevens to Augusta Parker. In New Castle, N. H. Feb 24th, Franklin Moseley to Lydia R. Hoyt, of Boston. In Annapolis, Md, Lieutenant Franklin Buchanan, of the U. S. Navy, to Nancy, daughter of the late Governor Lloyd, of Maryland.

DIED. In this city, on the 17th ult, Sarah Ann, daughter of Shadrach Robinson, 31. In Cumberland, Me. 27th ult, in a fit of apoplexy, General Aquilla Davis, of Warner, N. H. In Ceylon, Rev Henry Woodward, Missionary to India.

IMPORTATIONS. PALERMO.—Brig Palladio—700 qds cedar brimstone—12 casks, 14 bags beams—53 do walnuts—100 casks raisins—100 bales rags—1007 boxes lemons—1354 do oranges.

SHIP-NEWS—1835. PORT OF BOSTON—MARCH 2, 1835

ARRIVED. Sicilian brig Palladio, Yella, Palermo 1st Jan. Brig Massacusetts, Fletcher, New Orleans. Sch. Marion, Davis, Malta. Sch. Napoleon, Rockhill, Portland. Sch. Fish, Dover.

CLEARED. Frigs. Toucan, Hamlin, Rio Grande; Effort, Copeland, St Jago; Pensacola, Butler, New Orleans; Atlas, Deering, Portland; sels. Shetland, Gross, New York; Conway, Newport; J. Henry, Dimon, Providence; Mechanic, Knowles, New York.

Brig William, Homer, of Boston, from St Thomas for a salt port, went ashore on Wallops Island, 28th Jan, and bilged. Capt and crew taken off by wreckers.

At Cowes, Jan 19, Princess, Gray, Batavia 120 ds, for Antwerp. Sailed from Cape of Good Hope, (no date) Palluere, Snow, Cowes.

At Lisbon 6th Jan, Promo, Brown, Cowes. At Trieste 6th, Halcyon, Brown, hence. At Antwerp 15th, Louisa, Potter, New Orleans; Oak, Tink, ham, Pierpont. At Messina, (no date) Plant, Perkins, S. America. At Clyde 14th, Delta, France, New Orleans. At St Croix Feb 7, Wm Wirt, Chase, hence.

PORTLAND, Feb 28—cleared brig Neptune, Gould, and Trim, Hiale, Cuba. SALEM, Feb 28—cleared brig Thos Perkins, Page, India.

\$10 FOR HEAVY PETERSHAM COATS CHARLES ANDRE, Broad street, opposite Fort Hill wharf. 30

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAIL ROAD. To ensure regularity, it is essentially necessary that persons sending goods per rail road, should send with their goods a memorandum, stating the consignee's or consignee's name and residence, and the merchandise sent. 151-157

WILLED CALICOES.—A fine assortment of Twilled Calicoes, elegant patterns, just received by T. H. 1st. CHARLES ADAMS, 115 Hanover st.

GENERAL JACKSON.—The Life of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, by William Colclitt. In a large sheet, folded in pamphlet form. Sent gratis. This edition contains the whole of the work, as published by the author. For sale at this Office. 18 627

TAPESTRIES, &c.—FABER & SMITH have received by the last arrivals, BRUSSELS, 3 PLY, LAZARUS and INDIAN CARPETS

